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Takada et al.

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(54) **VEHICLE HEADLAMP**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 362/517–518, 362/519, 539, 538, 297, 299, 303
See application file for complete search history.

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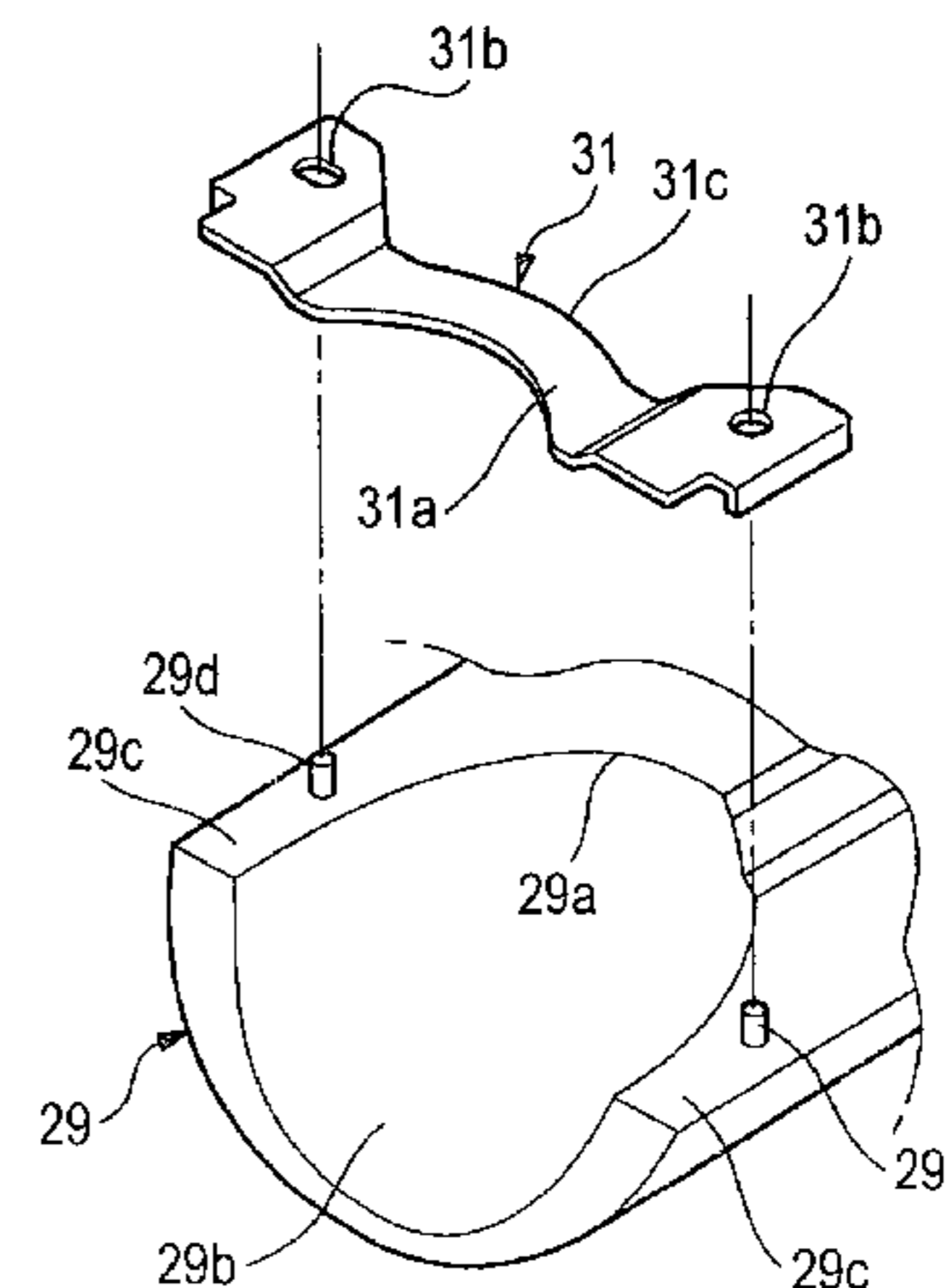
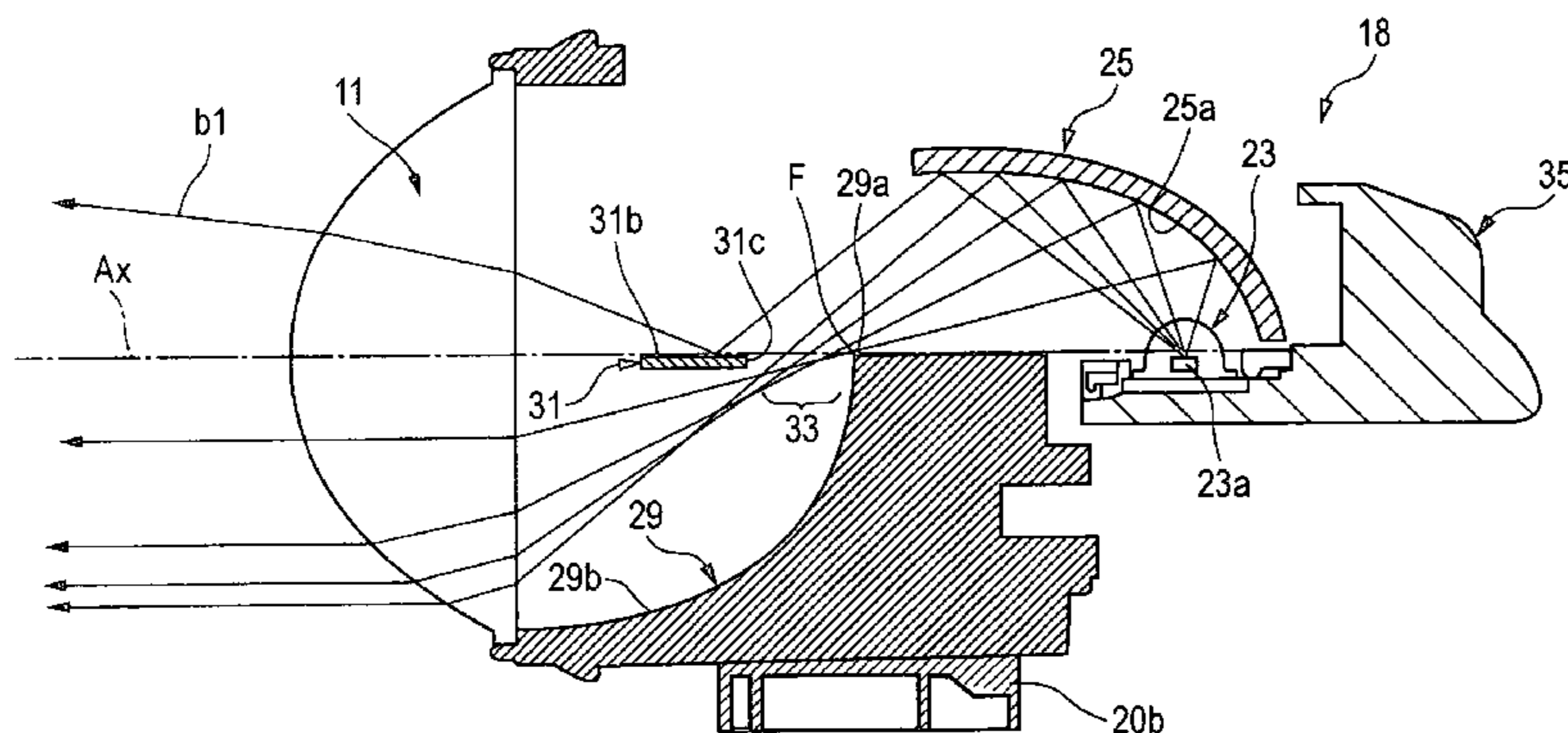
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A vehicle headlamp includes a projection lens through which an optical axis passes. The optical axis extends in a front-and-rear direction of a vehicle. The vehicle headlamp includes a light source disposed on a rear side of a rear focal point of the projection lens; a reflector which reflects a direct light from the light source toward a front direction so as to become close to the optical axis; a shade disposed between the projection lens and the light source and having an edge portion positioned near the rear focal point of the projection lens; and an auxiliary reflector disposed between the projection lens and a shade. The auxiliary reflector reflects a part of the light reflected by the reflector toward the projection lens such that an upward irradiation light is irradiated from the projection lens. The shade shields a part of the light reflected by the reflector and a part of the direct light emitted from the light source and forms a cutoff line of a light distribution pattern. A space is provided between the auxiliary reflector and the shade so as to maintain a light quantity of at least 75% of a main light distribution obtained by the light reflected from the reflector.

15 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

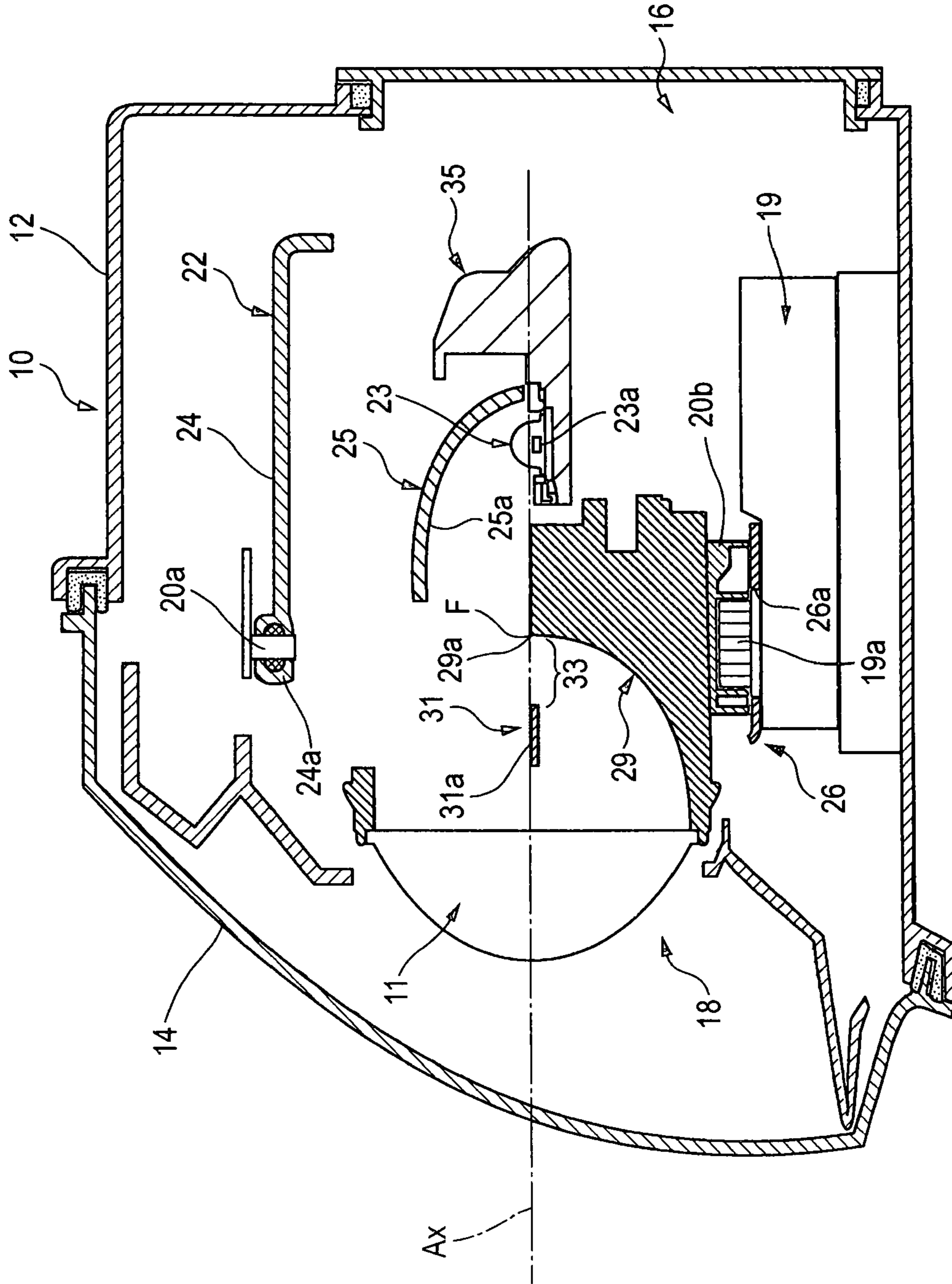


FIG. 2

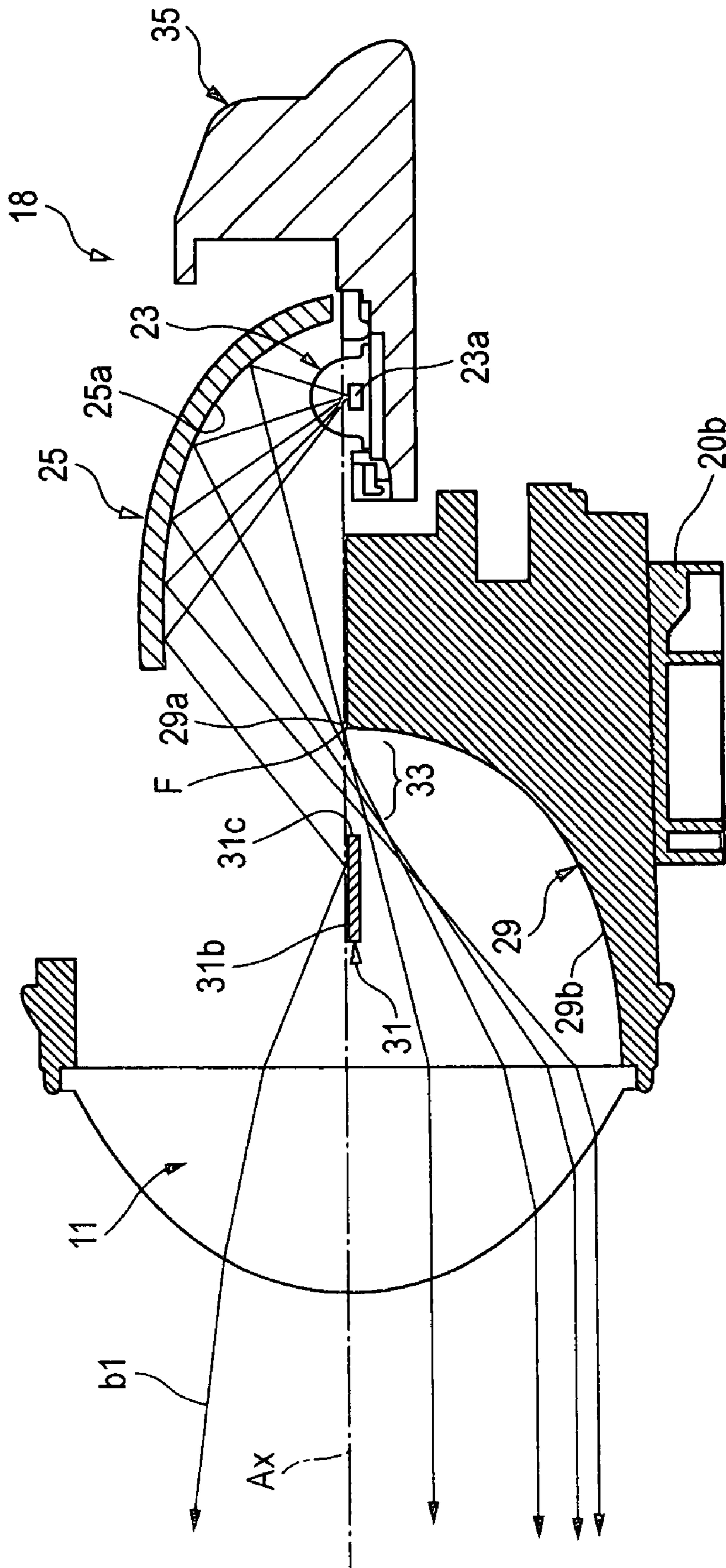


FIG. 3

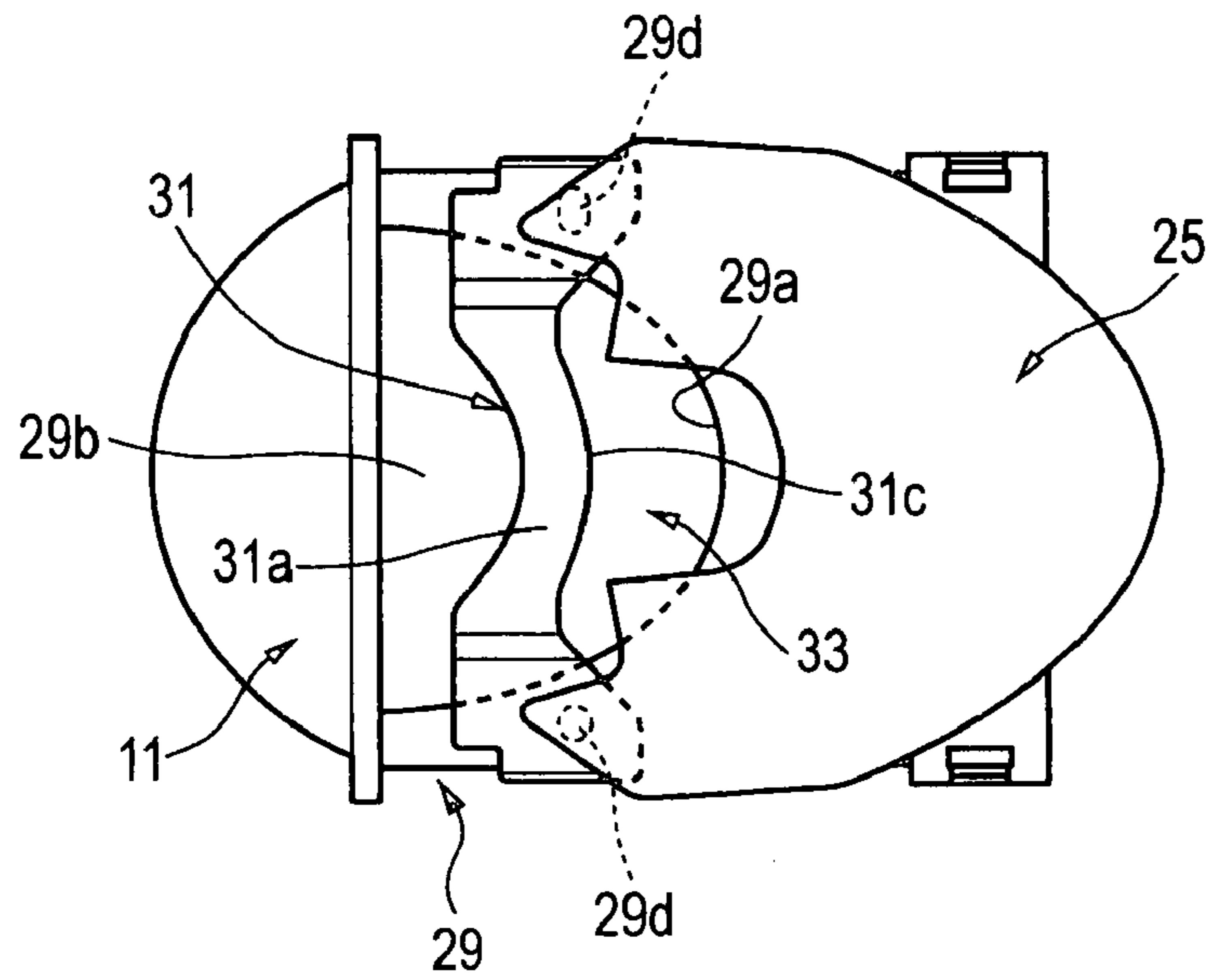


FIG. 4

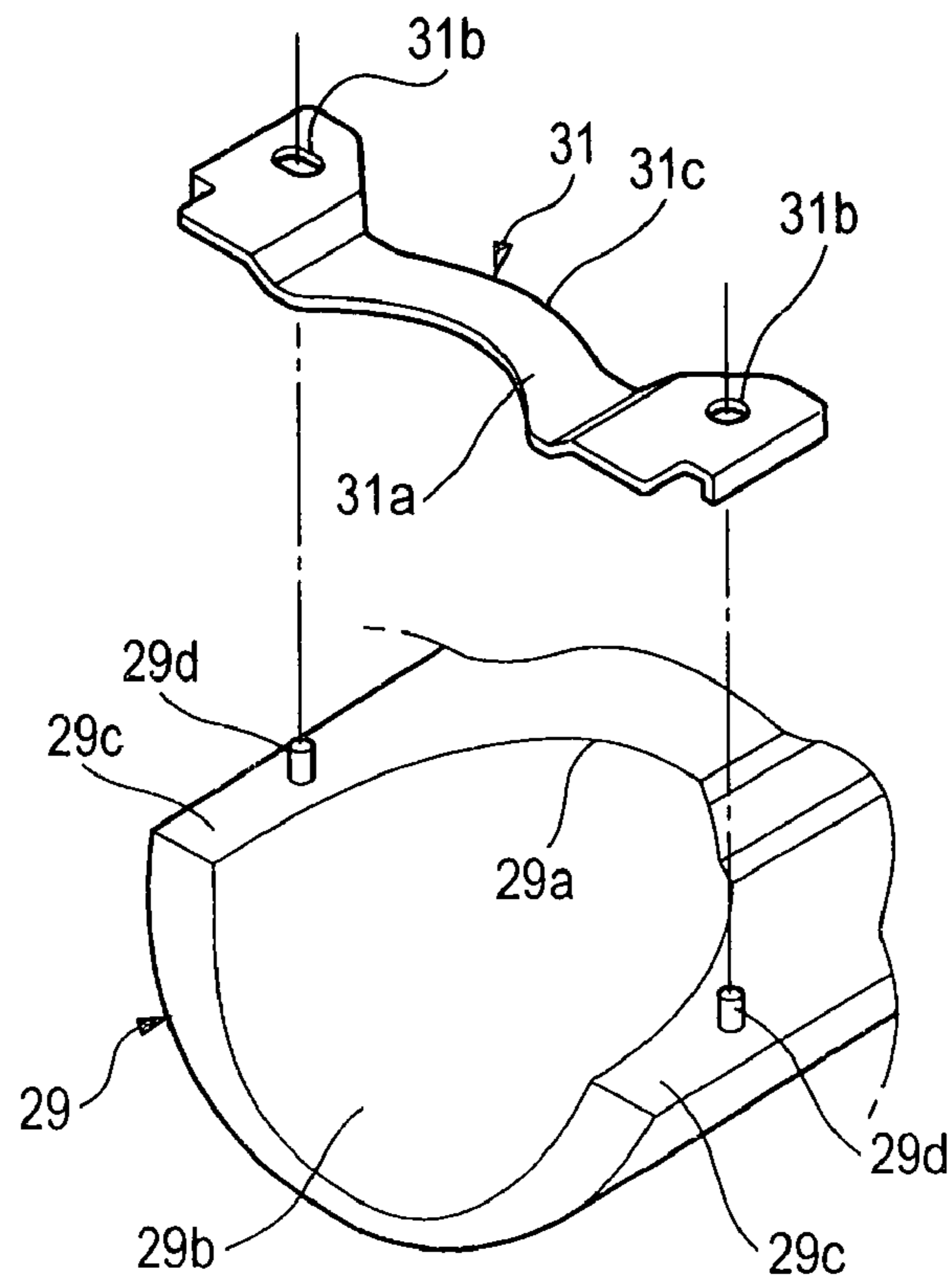


FIG. 5

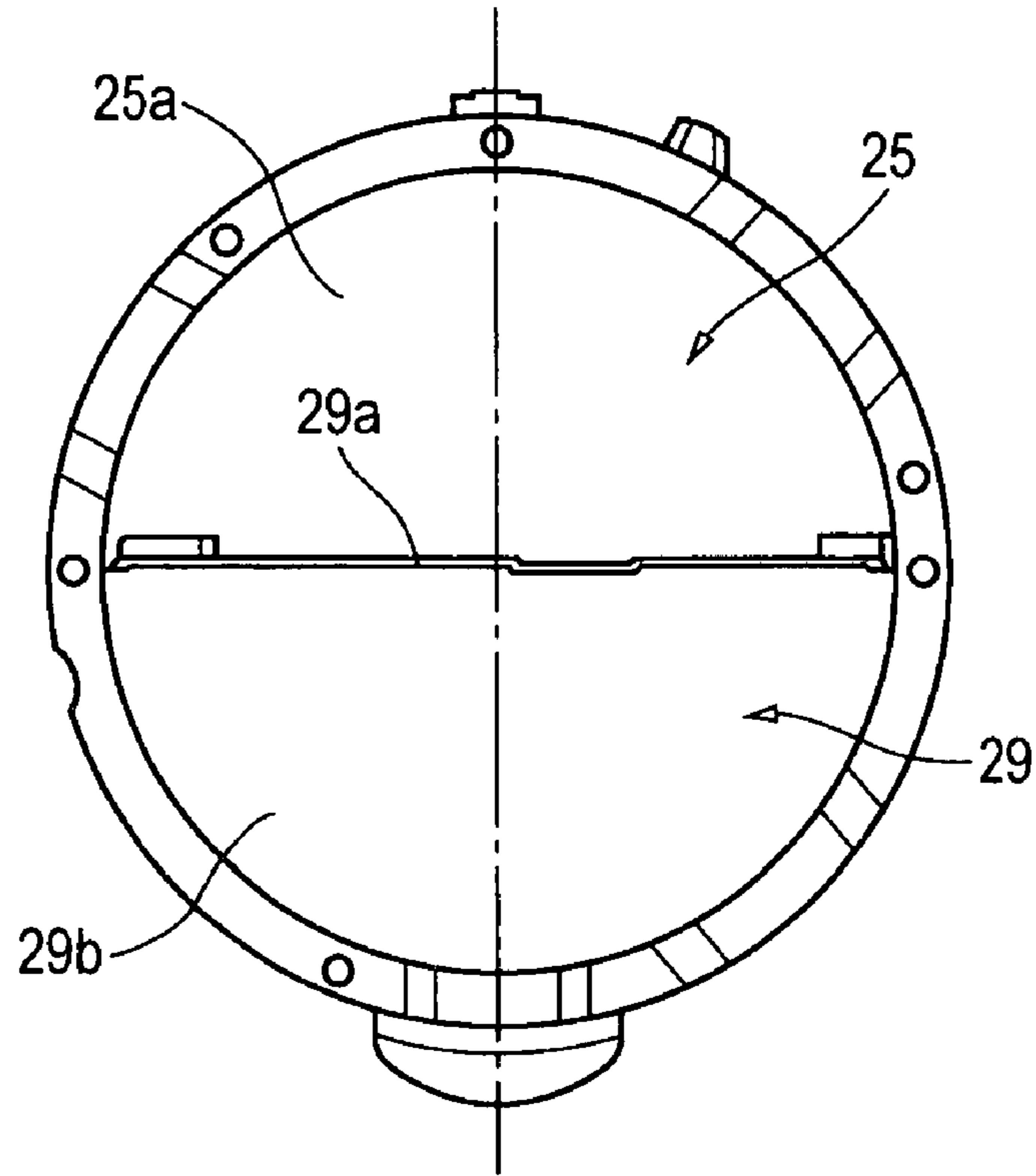


FIG. 6

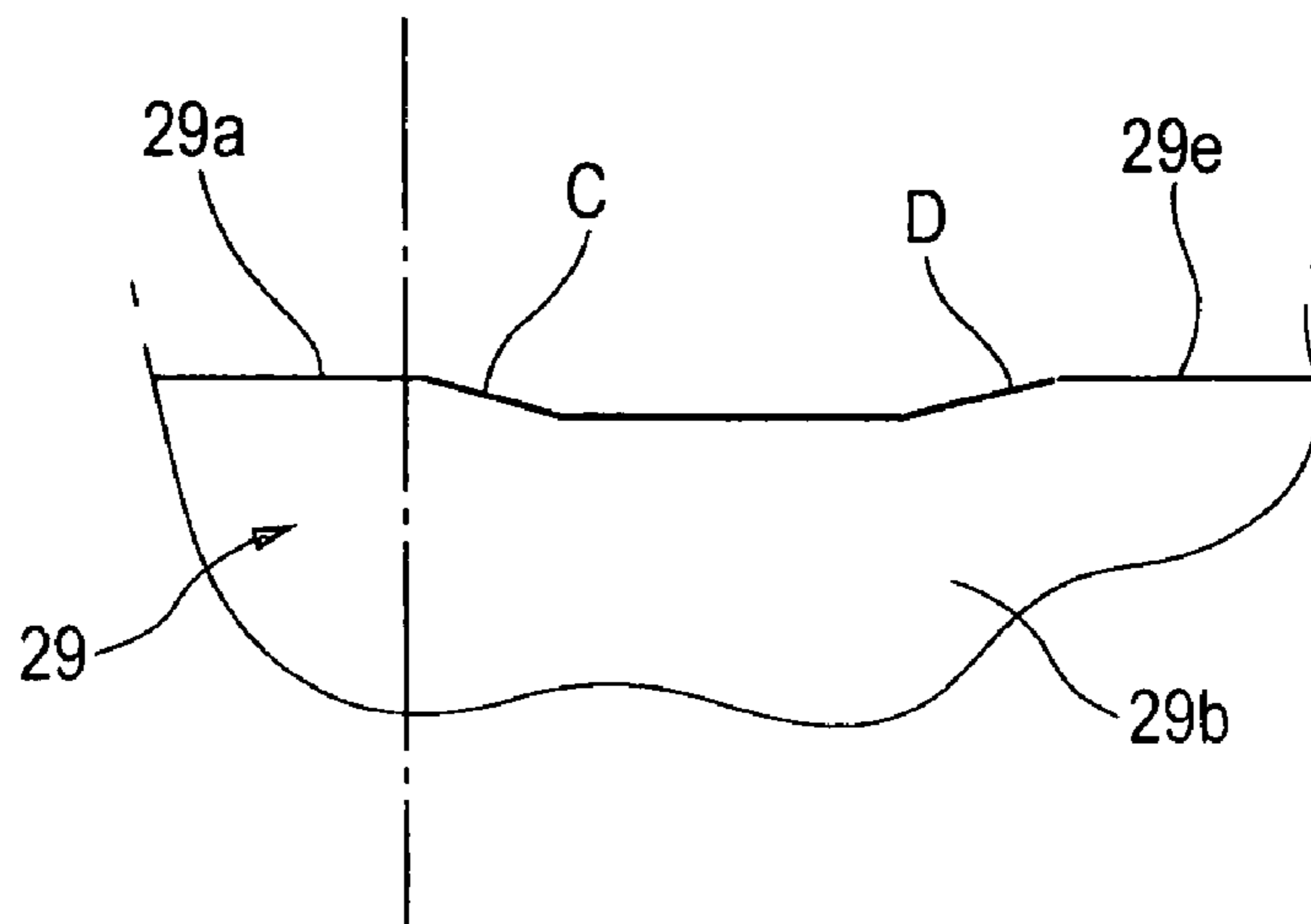


FIG. 7

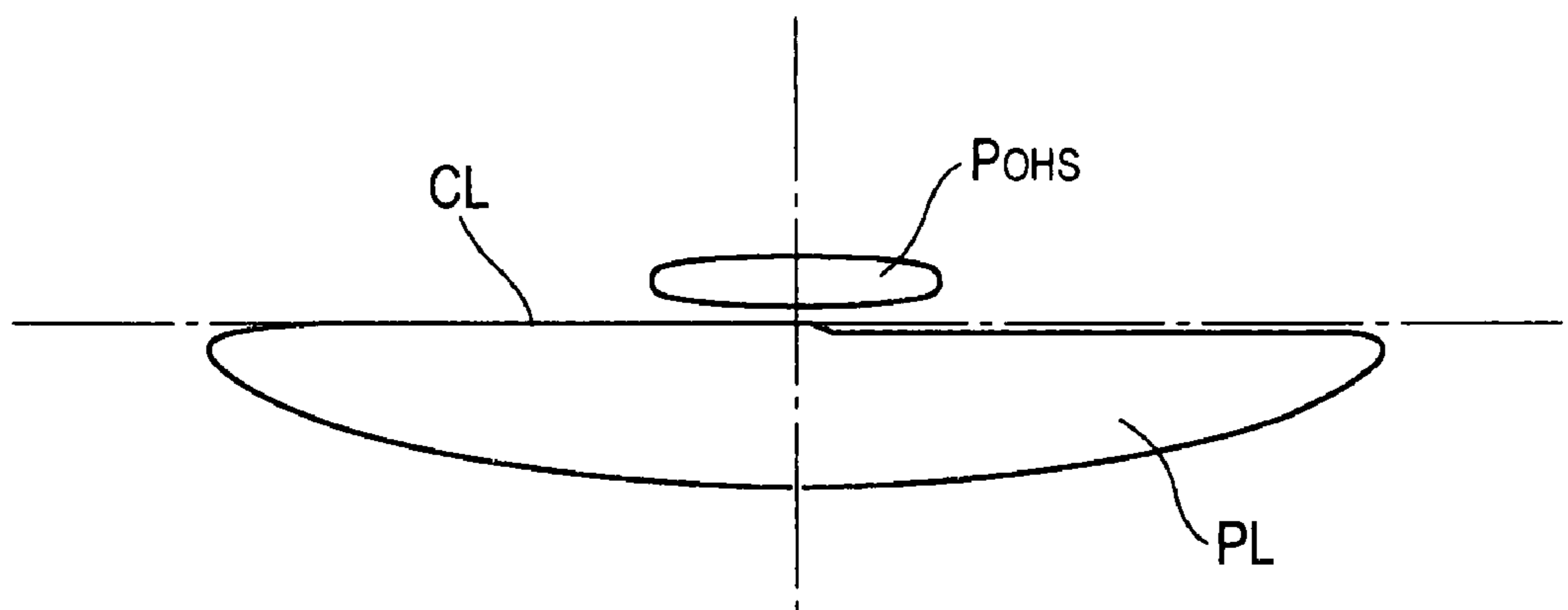


FIG. 8A

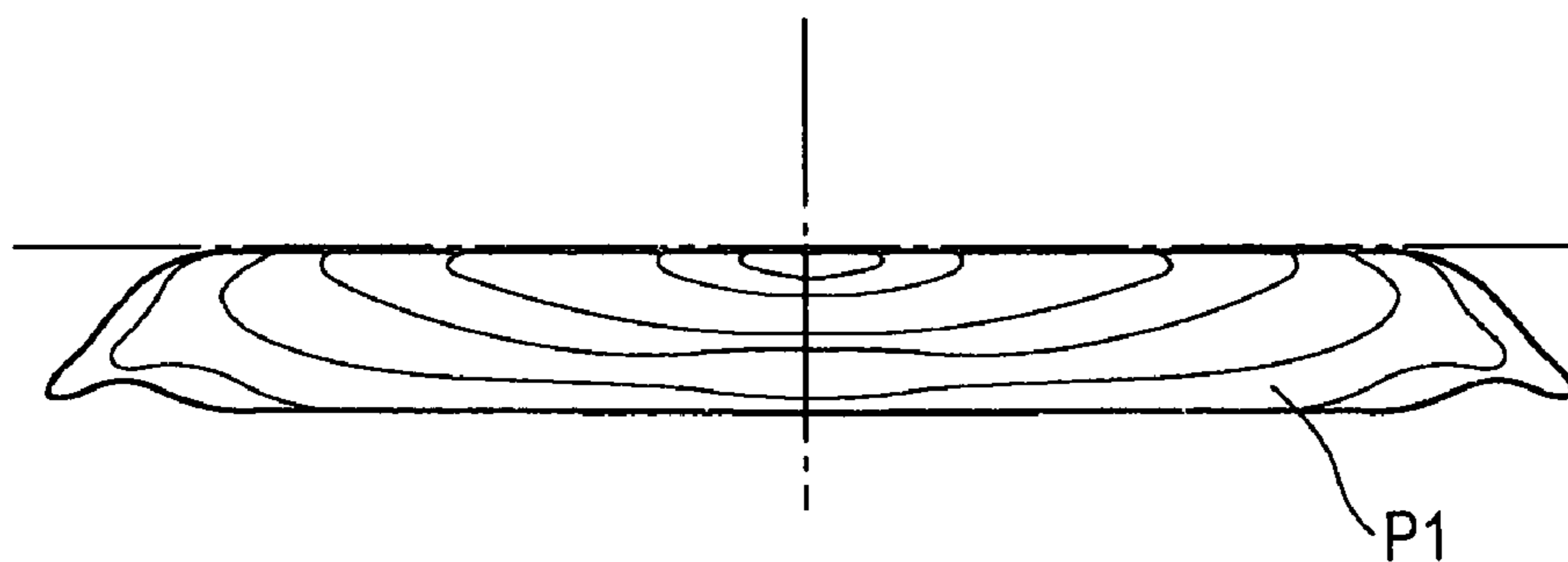


FIG. 8B

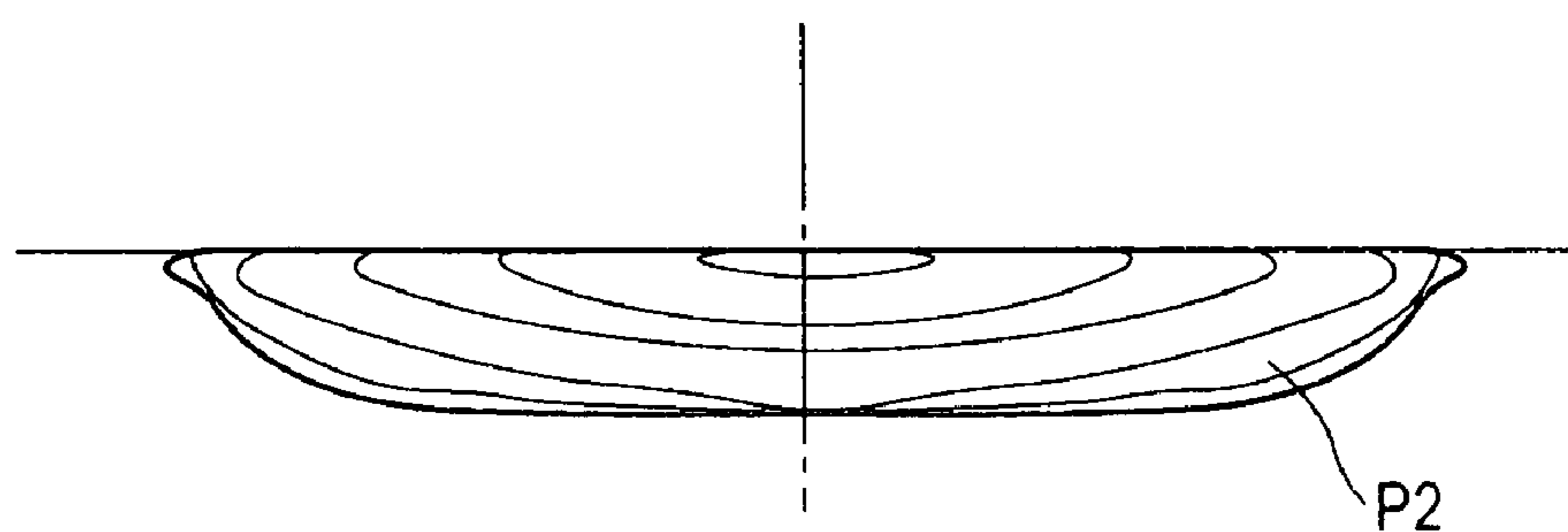


FIG. 9A

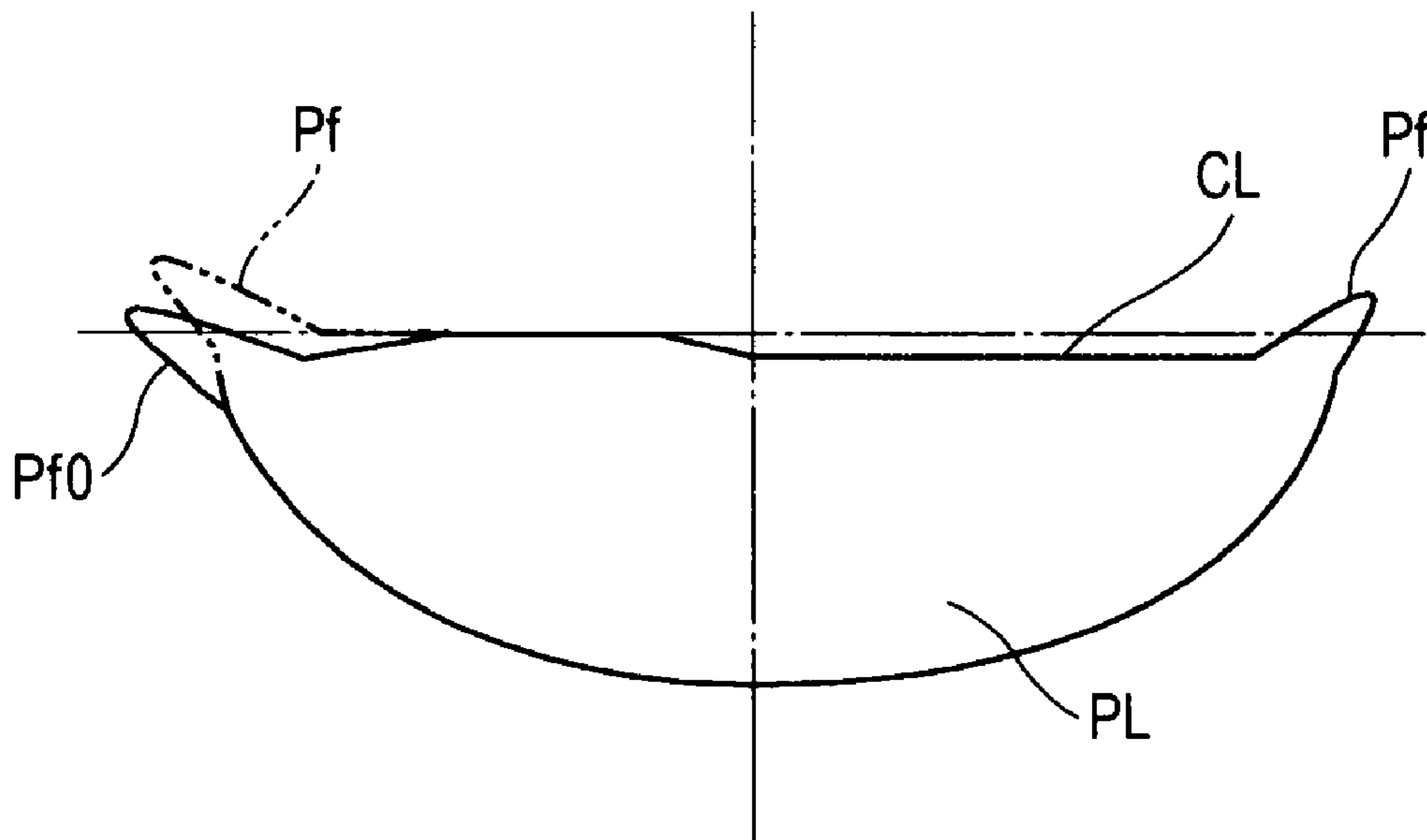
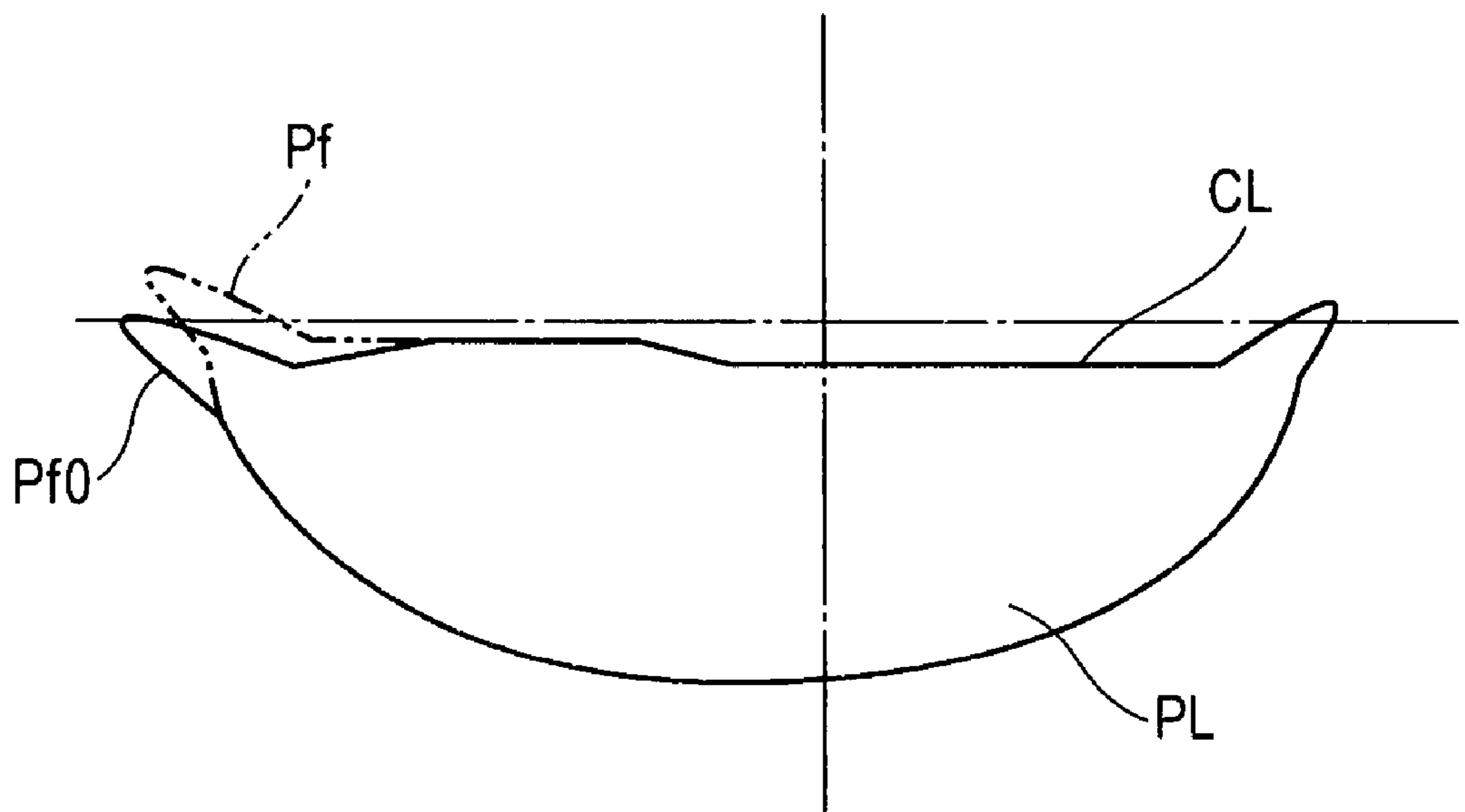


FIG. 9B



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VEHICLE HEADLAMP

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

The present invention claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2006-207656 filed on Jul. 31, 2006, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a projector-type vehicle headlamp. More specifically, the present invention relates to a vehicle headlamp operable to irradiate an overhead sign.

2. Background Art

A projector-type vehicle headlamp is configured such that light emitted from a light source disposed on an optical axis extending in a longitudinal direction (a front-and-rear direction) of the vehicle close to the optical axis is reflected in a forward direction by a reflector. The reflected light is irradiated in a forward direction of a lamp through a projection lens provided in front of the reflector.

In a case in which such a projector-type vehicle headlamp is adapted for a low beam (dipped beam) irradiation, a shade, which shields a part of the light reflected by the reflector and removes an upward irradiation light, is provided between the projection lens and the reflector. Thus, a beam is irradiated in a forward direction in a low beam light distribution pattern having a predetermined cutoff line.

In the projector-type vehicle headlamp, the upward irradiation light is removed almost completely by the shade. For this reason, an overhead sign (hereinafter referred to as OHS) disposed above a road surface in the forward direction of the vehicle cannot be seen clearly.

Therefore, there has been proposed a vehicle headlamp in which an auxiliary reflector for causing a part of a light reflected by a reflector to be incident as an upward irradiation light on the projection lens is provided extending toward the projection lens side from the vicinity of an upper edge of the shade and an OHS irradiation light for irradiating the OHS is obtained by the upward irradiation light incident on the projection lens by the auxiliary reflector (for example, see JP-A-7-29402).

However, in a case in which the auxiliary reflector for causing a part of the light reflected by the reflector to be incident as the upward irradiation light on the projection lens is provided in the vicinity of the upper edge of the shade for forming a cutoff line as in the vehicle headlamp which has been described in JP-A-7-29402, a main light distribution reflected by the reflector and passing through the vicinity of the upper edge of the shade is intercepted by the auxiliary reflector. For this reason, there is a possibility that an insufficient quantity of light of the main light distribution might be caused.

In the above vehicle headlamp, a light distribution pattern is formed by the OHS irradiation light so as to be continuous just above the cutoff line of a low beam light distribution pattern formed by the shade. Consequently, there is a possibility that the OHS irradiation light might cause glare for a car running on an opposing lane if a quantity of the light reflected by the auxiliary reflector is large.

Therefore, there has been proposed a technique for regulating deposition treatment (i.e., regulating a thickness of a reflecting film) in order to reduce a quantity of the light reflected by an auxiliary reflector formed with a reflecting surface by depositing a reflecting film on a surface of a trans-

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parent member. However, a great deal of time and labor is required for the process of forming the reflecting film through deposition, thereby causing an increase in cost.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

One or more embodiments provide a vehicle headlamp in which an auxiliary reflector for obtaining an OHS irradiation light does not intercept a main light distribution passing through the vicinity of an upper edge of a shade and the OHS irradiation light can be obtained without causing an insufficient quantity of light of the main light distribution.

According to a first aspect of one or more embodiments of the invention, a vehicle headlamp comprises: a projection lens through which an optical axis passes, the optical axis extending in a front-and-rear direction of a vehicle; a light source disposed on a rear side of a rear focal point of the projection lens; a reflector which reflects a direct light from the light source toward a front direction so as to become close to the optical axis; a shade disposed between the projection lens and the light source, and having an edge portion positioned in the vicinity of the rear focal point of the projection lens; and an auxiliary reflector disposed between the projection lens and the shade, wherein the shade shields a part of the light reflected by the reflector and a part of the direct light emitted from the light source, and forms a cutoff line of a light distribution pattern, the auxiliary reflector reflects a part of the light reflected by the reflector toward the projection lens such that an upward irradiation light is irradiated from the projection lens, and a space for maintaining a light quantity of 75% or more of a main light distribution obtained by the light reflected from the reflector is provided between the auxiliary reflector and the shade.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description and the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view showing a vehicle headlamp according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is an explanatory view showing an operation of a lamp unit in the vehicle headlamp illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a plan view showing the lamp unit illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view showing a shade and an auxiliary reflector illustrated in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a front view showing the lamp unit illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view showing an upper edge of the shade illustrated in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing a light distribution pattern formed on a virtual vertical screen disposed in a forward position of 25 mm from a lamp by a light irradiated in a forward direction by the vehicle headlamp illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIGS. 8A and 8B are comparative views, each showing a light distribution pattern of a main light distribution which is varied depending on the presence of the auxiliary reflector in the vehicle headlamp illustrated in FIG. 1. More specifically, FIG. 8A is a perspective view showing a main light distribution pattern formed on a virtual vertical screen disposed in a forward position of 25 mm of a lamp by a light irradiated in a forward direction by a lamp unit in the case in which the auxiliary reflector is not present, and FIG. 8B is a perspective view showing the main light distribution pattern formed on

the virtual vertical screen disposed in the forward position of 25 m from the lamp by the light irradiated in the forward direction by the lamp unit in the case in which the auxiliary reflector is present.

FIGS. 9A and 9B are explanatory views, each showing a light distribution pattern, which is improved by a shape of the shade illustrated in FIG. 6 as seen from a front. More specifically, FIG. 9A is an explanatory view showing a light distribution pattern in a normal use, and FIG. 9B is an explanatory view showing a light distribution pattern in a fail-safe by a swivel mechanism.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A vehicle headlamp according to exemplary embodiments of the invention will be described below in detail with reference to the drawings.

In a vehicle headlamp **10** according to an exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1, a lamp unit **18** of a projector type is accommodated in a lamp chamber **16** formed by a lamp body **12** and a transparent cover (cover) **14** attached to a forward opening portion thereof.

As shown in FIG. 1, the lamp unit **18** of the projector type is supported on the lamp body **12** through a frame **22**, and the frame **22** is supported on the lamp body **12** through an aiming mechanism, which is not shown.

The aiming mechanism serves to finely regulate an attachment position and an attachment angle of the lamp unit **18**. In a stage in which the aiming regulation is carried out, a lens center axis **Ax** of the lamp unit **18** is extended in a downward direction by approximately 0.5 to 0.6 degrees with respect to a longitudinal direction of the vehicle.

The frame **22** has a shape of an almost rectangular frame as seen from a front and is provided with support plates **24** and **26** extended in the longitudinal direction in upper and lower parts. A front end of the upper support plate **24** is provided with a bearing portion **24a**, and a supported shaft **20a** provided in an upper part of the lamp unit **18** is rotatably supported by the bearing portion **24a**. The lower support plate **26** has a circular shaft inserting hole **26a** formed in a portion of the support plate **26**, which is positioned under the bearing portion **24**. A swivel actuator **19** for rotating the lamp unit **18** in a horizontal direction is fixed to a lower surface of the lower support plate **26** of the frame **22**.

The swivel actuator **19** of the swivel mechanism is driven in accordance with a steering operation so that an output shaft **19a** is rotated, for example. The output shaft **19a** is inserted through the shaft inserting hole **26a** of the support plate **26** and is thus fitted in a connecting shaft **20b** provided in a lower part of the lamp unit **18** so that the connecting shaft **20b** is connected to the output shaft **19a**.

When the swivel actuator **19** is driven, the output shaft **19a** is rotated so that the lamp unit **18** is rotated in a horizontal direction with the rotation of the output shaft **19a**. Namely, the optical axis is rotated in the horizontal direction by means of the swivel mechanism.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the lamp unit **18** is of the projector type. A projection lens **11** is disposed on the lens center axis (optical axis) **Ax** extended in the longitudinal direction of the vehicle. A light source **23a** to be a light emitting portion of an LED lamp **23** is disposed behind a rear focal point **F** of the projection lens **11**. A reflector **25** for reflecting light (direct light) is radiated from the light source **23a** close to the lens center axis **Ax** in a forward direction by setting the light source **23a** to be a first focal point. A shade **29** is disposed between the projection lens **11** and the light source **23a**. The shade **29** has an edge portion **29a** positioned in the

vicinity of the rear focal point **F** of the projection lens **11** to shield a part of the light reflected by the reflector **25** and a part of the direct light emitted from the light source **23a**, thereby forming a cutoff line of a light distribution pattern. An auxiliary reflector **31** is disposed between the projection lens **11** and the shade **29**. The auxiliary reflector **31** serves to reflect a part of the light reflected by the reflector **25** toward the projection lens **11** and to emit an upward irradiation light **b1** from the projection lens **11**.

A space **33** for maintaining the main light distribution obtained by the light reflected from the reflector **25** in a light quantity of 75% or more is provided between the auxiliary reflector **31** and the shade **29**.

The projection lens **11** is a plano-convex lens having a front surface formed by a convex surface and a rearward surface formed by a plane. The projection lens **11** serves to forward project, as an inverted image, an image on a focal plane including the rear focal point **F**.

The LED lamp **23** is attached to a lamp holder **35** inserted and fixed to a rear end of the reflector **25** in such a manner that the light source **23a** is positioned on almost the optical axis **Ax**.

The reflector **25** has a reflecting surface **25a** taking a shape of an almost elliptical sphere with the optical axis **Ax** set to be a center axis. In the reflecting surface **25a**, a sectional shape including the optical axis **Ax** is set to be an almost elliptical curved surface in which a central position of the light source **23a** is a first focal point and the vicinity of the rear focal point **F** of the projection lens **11** is a second focal point, and the light emitted from the light source **23a** is collected and reflected close to the lens center axis **Ax** in a forward direction. An eccentricity of the reflecting surface **25a** is set to be gradually increased from a vertical section toward a horizontal section.

In one or more embodiments, the shade **29** takes a shape of a block (a mass) serving as a support frame for the projection lens **11** and the reflector **25**. A front surface **29b** facing the projection lens **11** is a curved surface taking an almost egg-shell shape in which a width is gradually increased toward a forward direction as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. Consequently, the edge portion (the upper edge portion) **29a**, which is close to the optical axis **Ax**, is curved to take a concave contour, as seen from above, toward the projection lens **11**.

Moreover, a boss **29d** for attaching the auxiliary reflector **31** is protruded in two portions, that is, left and right portions on a front end side of an upper end face **29c** of the shade **29** extended horizontally from the edge portion **29a** toward an outside thereof.

As shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, the auxiliary reflector **31** is an almost belt-shaped plate member crossing almost the vicinity of the optical axis **Ax** in a transverse direction of the vehicle with the space **33** formed between the auxiliary reflector **31** and the shade **29**, and an upper surface **31a** serves as a reflecting surface for reflecting the light reflected by the reflector **25** toward the projection lens **11**. An attachment hole **31b** formed on both ends of the auxiliary reflector **31** is fitted in the boss **29d** of the shade **29** so that the auxiliary reflector **31** is positioned with respect to the shade **29**.

According to one or more embodiments, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, an edge portion **31c** of the auxiliary reflector **31** on a side of the reflector **25** is curved to have a convex contour, as seen from above.

In one or more embodiments, by properly setting the attachment position of the auxiliary reflector **31** to the shade **29**, the size of the upper surface **31a** to be the reflecting surface, and the curved shape of the edge portion **31a** on the side of the reflector **25** which takes the convex shape as seen from the top, it is possible to regulate the size of the space **33**

through which the light reflected by the reflector **25** is transmitted. Thus, the quantity of light transmitted through the space **33** can be maintained at 75% or more of the main light distribution sent from the reflector **25**.

More specifically, the light transmitted through the space **33** maintains a light quantity of 75% or more of the main light distribution sent from the reflector **25**. Consequently, it is possible to avoid a reduction in a visibility due to an insufficient quantity of light in the light distribution pattern obtained by the main light distribution.

According to the vehicle headlamp **10** in accordance with one or more embodiments described above, as shown in FIG. **7**, the light reflected by the reflector **25** and transmitted through the space **33** ahead of the shade **29** is irradiated in a forward direction through the projection lens **11**, thereby forming a low beam light distribution pattern PL. Light reflected by the reflector **25** is transmitted toward the projection lens **11**. Light is reflected by the auxiliary reflector **31**, is incident on the projection lens **11** and is emitted as the upward irradiation light **b1**. This upward irradiation light **b1** is changed into an OHS irradiation light for irradiating an OHS forming an OHS light distribution pattern P_{OHS} , which is a light distribution pattern for the OHS irradiation above the low beam light distribution pattern PL.

Accordingly, it is possible to maintain an excellent visibility for the OHS.

The auxiliary reflector **31** for obtaining the OHS irradiation light is disposed ahead of the shade **29** by forming, together with the shade **29**, the space **33** through which the main light distribution is obtained by the light reflected from the reflector **25**. The quantity of the light reflected from the reflector **25** that passes through the space **33** is 75% or more. Therefore, the main light distribution passing through the vicinity of the upper edge of the shade **29** is not intercepted. Thus, it is possible to obtain the OHS irradiation light without causing the insufficiency of the light quantity of the main light distribution. Accordingly, it is possible to implement an excellent forward irradiation without an insufficient quantity of light.

In order to confirm that an insufficient quantity of light is not generated by providing the auxiliary reflector **31**, the inventors measured a luminous flux in a state in which the auxiliary reflector **31** is removed and a state in which the auxiliary reflector **31** is attached and compared the main light distribution patterns obtained by the main light distribution in the vehicle headlamp **10**.

FIG. **8A** shows a light distribution pattern **P1** obtained by a main light distribution (a light quantity of 100%) in a state in which the auxiliary reflector **31** is not present and FIG. **8B** shows a light distribution pattern **P2** obtained by a main light distribution (a light quantity of 75%) in a state in which the auxiliary reflector **31** is present. Referring to the light distribution pattern **P2**, it could be confirmed that an irradiation area in a transverse direction is slightly smaller than that in the light distribution pattern **P1**, almost the same illuminance distributions are obtained and an insufficient quantity of light can be prevented from being caused by maintaining the main light distribution to be about 75%.

The auxiliary reflector **31** for obtaining the OHS irradiation light is provided with the space **33** formed between the auxiliary reflector **31** and the shade **29**. Consequently, the OHS light distribution pattern P_{OHS} is formed by the OHS irradiation light upward apart from a cutoff line CL of the main light distribution pattern PL formed by the shade **29**. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the OHS irradiation light from being a glare for a car running on an opposing lane.

In addition, the auxiliary reflector **31** for obtaining the OHS irradiation light is set to be a separate component from the

shade **29** in one or more embodiments. Therefore, in the case in which both a lamp unit having an OHS irradiating function and a lamp unit having no OHS irradiating function are developed, the shade **29** to be used in each of the units can be a common component irrespective of the presence of the OHS irradiating function. By decreasing the number of components to be designed and managed, it is also possible to reduce development cost.

In the vehicle headlamp **10** according to one or more embodiments, as shown in FIGS. **3** and **4**, the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29** is curved to take the concave shape, as seen from above, the concave shape having an opened part on a side of the projection lens **11**. Therefore, the contour of the upper edge forming the cutoff line CL can take a shape conforming to the rear focal plane of the projection lens **11**. Thus, it is possible to easily form an excellent cutoff line CL.

In a case in which the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29** is curved to take the concave shape, as seen from above, the upper edge of the shade **29** takes the curved shape which retreats more greatly toward the light source **23** side when the optical axis Ax is closer. Therefore, in a configuration in which the space **33** for transmitting the main light distribution obtained by the light reflected from the reflector **25** there-through is maintained ahead of the shade **29**, it is possible to easily crosslink the auxiliary reflector **31** to the forward part of the shade **29**. Thus, the auxiliary reflector **31** can readily be provided.

By curving the edge portion **31a** on the reflector **25** side in the auxiliary reflector **31** to take the convex shape, as seen from above, in conformity to the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29**, it is possible to prevent the main light distribution passing through the vicinity of the rear focal plane of the projection lens **11** from being intercepted by the auxiliary reflector **31**, thereby preventing an insufficient quantity of light in the main light distribution. Consequently, it is possible to easily maintain the space **33** through which the main light distribution is transmitted between the reflector **25** and the shade **29**.

By using the projection lens **11** having a short focal length in order to cause the lamp unit **18** to be compact by means of the LED lamp **23**, a bound Pf is generated by an eclipse of the projection lens **11** on both sides of the light distribution pattern PL obtained by the main light distribution as shown in FIG. **9A**.

When the lamp unit **18** is rotated horizontally in a fail-safe of the swivel mechanism, there is a possibility that the bound Pf might be protruded upward from the cutoff line CL as shown in FIG. **9B**, causing a glare for a car running ahead of a driver and a pedestrian.

However, the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29** according to one or more embodiments is set to take a shape of a dent in which the position of the upper edge is lowered from both end sides as seen from a front and is formed in a concave shape seen from a front in an upward direction as shown in FIG. **6**.

More specifically, the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29** is formed to take the concave shape seen from the front in the upward direction by a step C formed on the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29** in order to form the cutoff line CL of the low beam light distribution pattern PL and a step D formed originally by a portion **29e** obtained by relatively upward bulging the left end side of the edge portion **29a** forming the cutoff line CL on a self-lane side.

By the shielding effect of the portion **29e** obtained by bulging the left end side of the edge portion **29a** of the shade **29** relatively upward, therefore, a bound formed on the left end side of the light distribution pattern PL is improved into a bound Pf0 shown in a solid line in the drawing as shown in

FIGS. 9A and 9B so that an amount of an upward protrusion can be reduced. Consequently, it is possible to prevent a glare for a car running ahead of a driver and a pedestrian from being caused by the bound.

While description has been made in connection with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modification may be made therein without departing from the present invention. It is aimed, therefore, to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications falling within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A vehicle headlamp comprising:
 - a projection lens through which an optical axis passes, the optical axis extending in a front-and-rear direction of a vehicle;
 - a light source disposed on a rear side of a rear focal point of the projection lens;
 - a reflector that reflects a direct light from the light source toward a front direction so as to become close to the optical axis;
 - a shade disposed between the projection lens and the light source, the shade comprising an edge portion positioned near the rear focal point of the projection lens; and
 - an auxiliary reflector disposed in a vicinity of the optical axis between the projection lens and the shade, wherein the shade shields a part of the light reflected by the reflector and a part of the direct light emitted from the light source, and forms a cutoff line of a light distribution pattern,
 - the auxiliary reflector reflects a part of the light reflected by the reflector such that an upward irradiation light is irradiated from the projection lens, and
 - the auxiliary reflector is attached directly to the shade whereby a space is provided between the auxiliary reflector and the shade through which a light quantity of at least 75% of a main light distribution is maintained of the light reflected from the reflector.
2. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 1, wherein the edge portion of the shade is curved in a concave shape facing toward the projection lens when seen from above, and wherein an edge portion of the auxiliary reflector on a side of the reflector is curved in a convex shape when seen from above.
3. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 2, wherein the edge portion of the shade is formed in a concave shape facing an upward direction when seen from the front, and wherein the optical axis is rotated in a horizontal direction by a swivel mechanism.
4. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 3, wherein the swivel mechanism comprises an actuator that is driven in accordance with a steering operation of the vehicle.
5. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 1, wherein the edge portion of the shade is formed in a concave shape facing an upward direction when seen from the front, and wherein the optical axis is rotated in a horizontal direction by a swivel mechanism.
6. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 1, wherein the shade comprises a front surface facing the projection lens, wherein the front surface of the shade is curved, wherein a

width of the front surface is gradually increased toward the front direction, and wherein the shade supports the projection lens.

7. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 1, wherein the shade and the auxiliary reflector are separate components.

8. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 1, wherein the upward irradiation light forms an overhead sign light distribution pattern which is apart from the cutoff line and above the light distribution pattern under the cutoff line.

9. A vehicle headlamp comprising:

- a projection lens;
- a light source disposed on a rear side of a rear focal point of the projection lens; a reflector that reflects light emitted from the light source; a shade disposed between the projection lens and the light source; and
- an auxiliary reflector disposed in a vicinity of an optical axis of the vehicle headlamp between the projection lens and the shade,
 - wherein the shade comprises an edge portion positioned near the rear focal point of the projection lens, wherein the shade shields a part of the light reflected by the reflector and a part of light emitted directly from the light source,
 - wherein the auxiliary reflector reflects a part of the light reflected by the reflector as an upward irradiation light, and
 - the auxiliary reflector is attached directly to the shade whereby the auxiliary reflector is disposed at a distance from the shade providing a space through which at least 75% of a main light distribution obtained by the light reflected from the reflector is maintained.

10. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 9, wherein the edge portion of the shade is curved in a concave shape facing toward the projection lens when seen from above, and wherein an edge portion of the auxiliary reflector on a side of the reflector is curved in a convex shape when seen from above.

11. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 10, wherein the edge portion of the shade is formed in a concave shape facing an upward direction when seen from the front, and wherein the optical axis is rotated in a horizontal direction by a swivel mechanism.

12. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 11, wherein the swivel mechanism includes an actuator that is driven in accordance with a steering operation of the vehicle.

13. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 9, wherein the edge portion of the shade is formed in a concave shape facing an upward direction when seen from the front, and wherein the optical axis is rotated in a horizontal direction by means of a swivel mechanism.

14. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 9, wherein the shade comprises a front surface facing the projection lens, wherein the front surface of the shade is curved, wherein a width of the front surface is gradually increased toward the front direction, and wherein the shade supports the projection lens.

15. The vehicle headlamp according to claim 9, wherein the shade and the auxiliary reflector are separate components.